

LAYS MINE STRIKE A OPERATORS' BOOR

Report of G. P. West to Industrial Relations Commission Made Public.

SUFFERING AND DISORDER IS CHARGED TO OWNERS

Special Blame Is Placed Upon Shoulders of John D. Rockefeller and His Son.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Responsibility for the coal miners' strike in Colorado in 1913 and 1914 is placed squarely on the shoulders of the operators in the report of George P. West made public today by the United States commission on industrial relations. The suffering and disorders which followed in the train of the strike are chargeable to the mine operators also, the report states.

Special blame for the strike and the disorders in Colorado is placed upon the shoulders of John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who control the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. That company, the report declares, has been the leader in formulating and carrying out policies against the strikers.

Mr. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are charged, first, with the selection of incompetent and reactionary agents to serve as executives in this company and, second, with giving their hearty endorsement and support to these officials after they had taken action against the miners.

Flouted the President.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., is charged with having approved measures to coerce the state government of Colorado and with having flouted the will of the President of the United States.

The report says:

"During all the seven tragic and bitter months that preceded Ludlow, Mr. Rockefeller wrote letter after letter in enthusiastic praise of men whose acts during this period had precipitated the most terrible bloodshed. It was only when the Ludlow massacre filled the press of the nation with editorial denunciation, when murderers in black silently paraded in front of his New York office, when cartoons in the conservative press pilloried him and his actions, when an angry public that at last clamored for a way to concern in his letters and telegrams to Denver."

Rockefeller Responsibility.

Of Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility the report says:

"Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility has a significance beyond even the sinister results of his policy. It is a demonstration of contempt for government, the disregard of public welfare, and the defiance of public opinion during the Colorado strike must be considered as one of the most enormous of the autocratic and anti-social spirit of a man whose enormous wealth gives him the opportunity to set in similar fashion in broader fields."

Union Educational Campaign.

"A 'union educational campaign' is to be conducted, and the country is to be flooded with articles by college professors and others bitterly denouncing trade unions. And at the very time when he prepares to circulate Prof. Stevenson's intemperate and amazing defense of industrial absolutism and trade against trade unionism, Mr. Rockefeller enlists the aid of W. L. Mackenzie King, expert on industrial relations, to devise a campaign of trade unionism that will deceive, mollify and soothe public opinion while bulwarking the employers' arbitrary control."

Rejection of Mr. Wilson's Plan.

The report in discussing the company's rejection of President Wilson's plan for a settlement of the strike, says:

"Mr. Rockefeller not only refused the President by denying his earnest request, but, if the letters of his agents may be judged upon, he apparently denied the President and the public by means of the company's letter of rejection. This letter was written by President Wilson in collaboration with Ivy L. Lee, a member of Mr. Rockefeller's personal staff, whom he had sent to Colorado for the purpose. Discussing the causes of the strike, the report says:

Calls Strike a Revolt.

"The Colorado strike was a revolt by whole communities against arbitrary economic, political and social domination by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the smaller coal mining companies that followed its lead. This domination has been carried to such an extent that two entire counties of southern Colorado for years have been deprived of popular government, while large groups of their citizens have been stripped of their liberties, robbed of portions of their property, subjected to ruthless persecution and abuse, and reduced to a state of economic and political servitude. The government of these counties, but of the state, has been brought under this domination and forced to execute the will of the companies' bidding, and the same companies have even flouted the will of the people of the nation as expressed by the President of the United States."

TRIBUTE TO MRS. I. M. CHRISTIE

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw to Conduct Funeral of Noted Suffragist.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Women's Suffrage Association, will conduct the funeral services this afternoon for Mrs. Isabelle M. Christie, organizer of the first woman suffrage movement in New Jersey, who died at her home, in Bayonne, Wednesday night. Mrs. Christie was seventy-four years old. Besides rearing seven children, Mrs. Christie devoted her spare time for thirty-two years to the suffrage movement. She organized the "Christie Women's Political Study Club" in 1883 and for many years was its president and also vice president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS.

VI.—Lessons of the War. Turret Forts.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

An aviator, flying over Germany or observing the modern type of fortifications along the border of France, might see what he took to be the backs of huge tortoises, lying prone upon the ground with only their black rounded shells showing above the earth level. From a distance of a few hundred feet the most up possibilities of these rounded objects would not appear, but when Uncle Sam sent a number of military observers abroad at the commencement of the present war in Europe, he instructed them to study carefully these fortifications.

The tortoise-like objects are the visible portions of the modern turret fort, the outgrowth of the obsolete fortifications which rose with sheer walls like the castles of old.

The evolution of the fort, the determination of its modern possibilities, particularly the lessons to be learned regarding construction and placing, ranks among the most important of the problems that are to be determined if the United States is to increase its military strength. Uncle Sam has the facts.

Of all the lessons hammered home by experience in the present war, none is more important than the lesson of Old-Time Fort.

The old-time fort against modern artillery. The sheer-walled fort, which has come down to us in only a modified form since the baronial castles defied the puny attacks of poorly armed enemies, no longer offers material resistance to modern guns.

The turret fort, on the other hand, is the latest step in this evolution.

The reason for the curvatures of the turret fort is to offer the least possible resistance to the projectiles of the enemy. To the layman the thought of a fort conjures up ideas of impenetrability by reason of thickness of walls, the stopping of shells by sheer weight of protecting armor. But modern fortifications have followed a new method of construction and the turret fort is designed, not to stop the enemy's projectiles, but to deflect them so that they will do little damage. The turret fort is a dome of a turret fort will be so deflected that it will expend but little of its energy in penetrating the fort itself but will fly off at a tangent, almost without damage to the fortifications.

Then, again, the domed construction allowed of the turret fort to offer the least possible resistance to the projectiles of the enemy. The modern turret fort is so constructed that it can be revolved about its axis by means of a power, the making it possible for the muzzles of the huge rifles to be pointed in any direction. The rifles themselves are mounted very much like a gun, and the turret fort is a dome of a turret fort will be so deflected that it will expend but little of its energy in penetrating the fort itself but will fly off at a tangent, almost without damage to the fortifications.

The method of aiming such a battery is as interesting as it is novel. The turret fort is a dome of a turret fort will be so deflected that it will expend but little of its energy in penetrating the fort itself but will fly off at a tangent, almost without damage to the fortifications.

Method of Aiming.

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fire from the rifles and machine guns, and only then could the heavy artillery be brought into action against the forts. The big guns are practically powerless without the assistance of the rifle-armed infantry, because their spheres of operation are extensive, would side an attack on the trenches, which would prevent their approach to the ultimate goal—the fort itself.

But it is easily conceivable that the most massive of modern fortifications would be unable to resist the attack of a well-armed body of infantry, even if the troops were not backed by big guns. The modern fort is usually too well stocked with provisions to be starved out, and this primitive method is too long and tedious to be used unless it is impossible for the siege to be lifted by the arrival of reinforcements.

Accordingly, therefore, the attacking infantry would sink a number of tunnels—technical—known as "sapping and mining galleries"—leading up to the fort from as many different directions as possible.

Attacking Forces.

Tunnel to Enemy.

That any fortification is actually "impregnable."

While Gibraltar is associated with the fortification that comes much closer to that ideal in the estimation of the military expert is that of Heligoland, which guards the entrance to the Kiel canal.

Here, mounted on a base of solid rock, are a series of direct-fire guns, ranging from 8.2-inch pieces on the upper part of the fort to 17.7-inch pieces below, capable of sweeping the sea for miles around.

In addition there is a mortar battery in the center of the fort, mounting 11-inch and 16-inch pieces, which are designed to smash through the decks of dreadnoughts at ranges up to nine miles.

The attack upon such a fortification, isolated as it is, upon an island, would be far from simple, and a part of the study of preparation on the part of the United States is the employment of similar watchdogs at the entrances of American cities, if the lessons of the European war are not to be unlearned on this side of the Atlantic.

Englishman Responsible.

Abbott H. Thayer, an Englishman, who studies the colorations of wild animals and particularly water fowl, noting at what distance their color enabled them to become invisible to the naked eye and under glass, is largely responsible for the navy taking up the problem.

Mr. Thayer conducted a series of experiments for the Navy Department a year ago and demonstrated that under certain conditions the model of a torpedo boat painted by him could not be seen, while a similar vessel painted in the colors of the sea was visible at a distance of 100 yards.

At Newport the destroyers have been painted in various ways to test their visibility. The colors of the water are painted like checkerboards, in squares of black and white, but the most elusive combination discovered to date consists of horizontal, irregular, serpentine lines of black paint along the sides of the destroyers with a background of blue-gray.

Serpentine Curves.

The serpentine curves correspond substantially to the waves of the sea, and the mixed colors conform in part to the mottled surface of the water.

The funnels, on the other hand, are painted in irregular spirals, and it is said the destroyers painted in this way are more nearly invisible close at hand than at a greater distance.

As soon as the problem is solved to the satisfaction of the naval authorities a scheme for painting the battleships will be worked out for use in time of war. It is reported that the British navy already has ships painted in all sorts of colors on patrol duty in and around the North Sea, and that the plan has worked with great success.

TO MANEUVER ON BORDER.

Annual Encampment of Texas National Guard Authorized.

HOUSTON, Tex., August 27.—The War Department has authorized Gov. Ferguson of Texas to make requisition for funds to meet the expense of which the annual encampment of the Texas National Guard, it was announced today.

It was said that disturbed conditions on the Mexican border had induced the War Department to give the Texas militia a chance for rehabilitation.

The encampment will be held on the border, possibly in proximity to some of the camps of United States troops on patrol duty there.

TELEGRAPHERS TO COMPETE.

Tournament at San Francisco Exposition Attracts the Experts.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—Expert telegraphers from all over the United States were here today ready to compete in the championship tournament under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Among the contestants were D. J. Ellington, holder of the Carnegie diamond medal; C. V. and Herman Barfield, T. S. Brickhouse and John Hillard, all of San Francisco, and G. W. Smith of Philadelphia.

The tournament includes nine events open to the telegraphers of the world, and railroad, commercial press and brokers' operators are among the competitors.

The championship prize carries with it the Carnegie diamond medal and a cash prize of \$200. Other events carry cash prizes. The contests scheduled for today are the railroad men's contest, wireless, press and commercial.

Railway Clerks Choose President.

DETROIT, Mich., August 27.—Revision of the constitution was the principal business today before the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, J. J. Forrester of Columbus, Ohio, has been elected grand president of the brotherhood, but the other officers will not be chosen until after the constitution has been revised.

For several years India has steadily increased its production of coal, iron and copper.

PAINTING MAY PRODUCE INVISIBLE BATTLESHIPS

Already Serpentine Lines on Hull and Funnels Make Destroyer Fleet Hard to See.

If experiments now in progress are successful "invisible warships" may become features of the United States Navy in the near future. The experiments are being conducted with the destroyer flotilla at Newport, R. I., and have proceeded far enough to demonstrate that the destroyer fleet is now practically invisible at sea, even with the aid of binoculars. It is predicted that it may be only a question of time when the bulky battleship also can be made practically invisible at the range at which naval battles are now fought.

The principle which the navy is now following is exactly the same principle which animals employ when their best means of defense lies in sulking their outer coloring to their environment.

Not so many years ago the United States fleet was painted white, one of the most striking colors on water in existence. At the present time the battleship fleet and most of the auxiliaries are painted a "battle gray."

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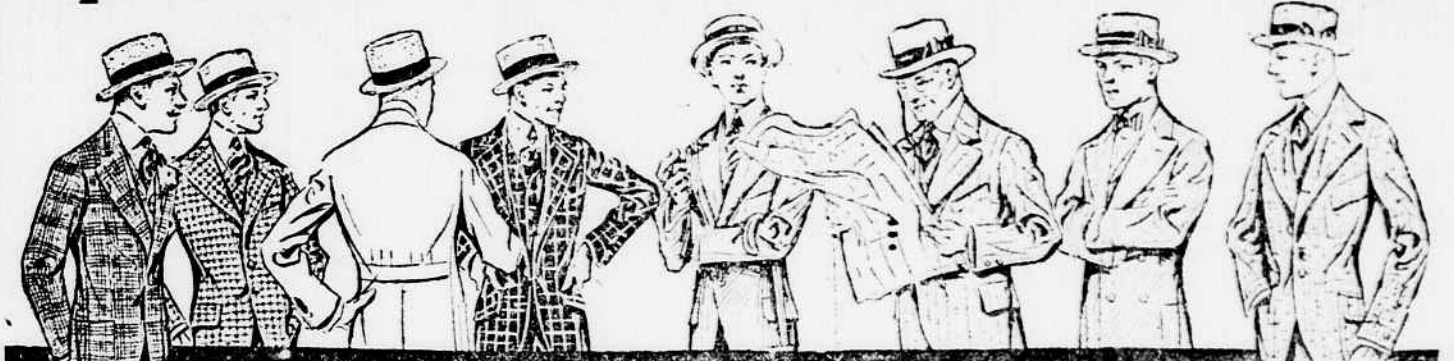
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Splendid Suits for Fall Wear at \$10



383 Men's \$15, \$20, \$22.50 Suits

Medium Weight
Dark Colorings

Good for Fall Wear

They are all 3-piece Suits
Many are full lined
They are all medium weights
Many are dark colorings

The Sale Comprises
56 Suits Sold at \$15.00
100 Suits Sold at \$17.50
203 Suits Sold at \$20.00
24 Suits Sold at \$22.50

Of the entire collection of some 383 suits in this sale there is not one but what could be worn all the fall, and many of them through the winter with perfect comfort. For that reason they are good as gold to any man and the biggest bargain in Washington at \$10.00.

The Aristocrat Clothing Shop—Home of Society Brand Clothes—Hechts', First Floor

Selling Men's \$5 & \$6 Foot Model Low Shoes for \$2.69

Men's Shirts, Hosiery and Underwear

We're clearing summer stocks—it isn't a matter of dollars and cents—it's just plain GO and go NOW!

Men's \$1.50 and \$2.00 Shirts, 89c

Beautiful new fabrics, in a variety of colors and patterns. Materials consist of plain, mercerized and corded madras and pique. Sizes 14 to 16½.

Men's \$1.25 and \$1.50 Shirts, 69c